The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts and editorial interpretations of matters affecting labor concerning in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and contains other information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

What is the matter with the Poor is Poverty. What is the matter with the Rich is Usefulness.
—George Bernard Shaw.

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WHOLE NO. 1415 WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1938 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary-Treasurer VOL. 28, NO. 22

Mead Hits Competition of Sweatshop Concerns With High-Wage Employers

New York Congressman Urges Enactment of Federal Minimum Wages and Maximum Hours Bill as Necessary to Protect the High Pay and Short Hours Gained by Hundreds of Thousands of Workers Against Substandard Labor Conditions in Areas Where the Toilers Are Grossly Underpaid.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Representative James M. Mead of Buffalo, N. Y., in a statement here, emphasized the importance of protecting working standards in New York State against competition from low-pay areas in other parts of the country as one of his major reasons for favoring the enactment of the Federal Wages and Hours Bill, which the House of Representatives passed by a vote of 314 to 97 and sent to the Senate.

Competition Is Equalized

The Wage and Hour Bill, carrying the approval of the American Federation of Labor, would establish a floor under competition as far as it is affected by wages and hours. It provides for a universal, nation-wide minimum rate of pay of 25 cents per hour, with a provision that it shall be increased to 40 cents within a period of three years, and a ceiling for the purpose of fixing the 44 hours per week with a provision that it shall be reduced to 40 hours within a period of two years. These provisions establish a foundation for wages below which no employer can go and above which he can not go and a ceiling for hours above which no employer can require his employes to serve and work.

High Wage Employers Compelled to Emigrate

Pointing out that substandard wages paid in some sections of the United States have made competition by manufacturers operating their plants in New York under relatively high wage scales "difficult, and in some cases impossible, if not unchristian," Representative Mead claimed that "as a result there has been a steady departure of factories from our State to the lower-wage sections of the country."

He cited Rochester, Utica, Syracuse and Troy as examples of "hundreds of other smaller communities suffering from unemployment occasioned by the closing down of manufacturing plants" because of inability to compete with low-wage plants in other States," and added that New York City has also "suffered from this economic plague."

"How can New York industry pay twice the wage scale paid in some other States and hope to compete with their products of cheap labor?" Mr. Mead asked. "Of course, the answer is, it cannot be done. If this is true, then we are badly in need of a uniform minimum wage law to protect our own industries. Unless we do so, and do it quickly, our industrial centers are doomed.

Wages in Women's Clothing Industry

"Let us look at one of New York's typical industries and see the existing situation. New York manufactures approximately 70 per cent of women's clothing. Most of the workers in this industry enjoy a thirty-five-hour week.

"In the cloak industry, wages range from $1.10 to $1.65 per hour. In the dress industry wages average from 75 to 90 cents an hour. These wages run fully twice as high as wages in many other States making the same articles.

"Specifically, in the neckwear, skirt and underwear industry, New York industries pay an average wage of 56 cents an hour. The white goods worker in Texas receives $1.8 cents or $4.8 per cent of the New York wage, in Maryland that same worker receives 43.3 cents per hour and in North Carolina he receives 32 cents per hour.

"In the knitted underwear industry, the New York employer pays an average wage of 42 cents an hour. In Virginia he gets 24 cents.

"In North Carolina the fastest sewing machine operator can earn no more than $9 per week, and that in-duses long hours of work. In New York State that same operator would probably make three times that amount and perhaps more.

Low Pay in New England

"A Mississippi cotton dress factory pays $10.91 for 105 hours of work and $15.89 for 157 hours of work. It is reported that employes in that factory work from 56 to 70 hours per week for a distance of from $5 to $7 per week. In New York State the employe would receive triple that wage for one-half the time.

"It should not be said, however, that New York and its adjoining industrial States rest without offenders in this direction. A belt factory in New Jersey pays $13 a week for forty-eight hours. A Boston curtain factory pays full-time wages of from $7 to $10 a week. In Connecticut piecework is done in homes at starvation pay. It seems incredible, but some workers are being paid as little as 5 cents an hour for the most exacting and tedious type of work. In Pennsylvania home piecework is being done for less than $8 per week.

Work Transferred to South Carolina

"As home-work laws have been tightened in New York State, it is found that some of our industries are sending work into North Carolina, where it is being done at a wage so low that it is shocking.

"It is only the selfish employer in our State that will be adversely affected by the Hours and Wages Bill now about to be enacted. Not many concerns in New York State pay less than $11 per week for a 35-hour week, but in other sections that statement cannot truthfully be made.

"Competition with low wage scales in other sections has caused wholesale to the New York employment and the wage wage of 42 cents an hour. In Virginia he gets 24 cents.

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"Competition with low wage scales in other sections has caused wholesale to the New York employment and the migration of our industries. Mills, garment factories and manufacturing plants of every description are finding New York unprofitable because of this unfair competition.

"The remedy for these evils will begin with the passage of the Hours and Wages Bill, and we cannot afford to delay in its accomplishment. The exodus of industry to low-wage areas destroys purchasing power, retards recovery, and thereby increases relief rolls and taxes.

"New York State industries will profit by the passage of a wages and hours bill. The nation will enjoy a more balanced economy when attention is taken the place of the restlessness now existing."

EDITORIALS

Labor Standards Applied "Blindly"

The New York Times, continuing its opposition to the Federal Wage and Hour Bill, which the House of Representatives passed by the overwhelming vote of 314 to 97, criticizes the measure because its wage and hour standards "apply automatically and blindly."

It is instructive to note just what effect this automatic and blind application of labor standards will have on the workers coming under the jurisdiction of the bill.

The bill prescribes that for the first year after it goes into effect no employer in the United States operating a plant in an industry within the scope of the law shall pay any employe—man or woman, old or young, white or colored, citizen or alien—less than 25 cents an hour or work such an employe more than 44 hours a week. For a full week's work of 44 hours this amounts to the inadequate wage of eleven dollars. For the second year, the minimum wage will be $12.60 for a 42-hour week. For the third year the minimum wage will be $14 for a 40-hour week. For the fourth year and thereafter the minimum wage will be $16 for a 40-hour week.

Working men and women, whether they live in the North, the South, the East, or the West, know that even these minimum wages will not enable the average worker's family to secure the necessaries and comforts required by good living standards. This fact is also well known to every other intelligent person familiar with the minimum standard of decent living conditions.

And yet we see newspaper owners, lawyers financially endowed by large corporations, and even a minority group of congressmen espousing the peculiar philosophy that American prosperity depends on the continuance of indecently low wages paid to those who do the useful work in the production of commodities—work by the way, are the exclusive property of employers and are sold by them for a profit).

These low wage rates are a disgrace to civilized society. They will be definitely outlawed by the Federal Wage and Hour Bill the day it is signed into law. The House of Representatives has done its duty in passing the bill. Working men and women believe that the Senate will act promptly and affirmatively in its consideration of the measure.

A Billion Dollar Navy Bill

The $1,167,000,000 naval expansion bill signed by President Roosevelt is interpreted as placing the United States in the lead in the international navy rearmament race.

The construction of the most powerful battleships ever floated is regarded by Congress as necessary to prevent encroachments by any foreign power on the rights of the United States. In addition to the construction of 46 combatant vessels and 26 auxiliary craft the law provides for at least 950 airplanes to give the Navy a minimum air force of 3,000 first line planes.

Fortunately for the fact that this plan to speed up the Navy to make the largest Navy did not arouse much opposition in Congress it is interesting to note what the effect would be on our social welfare if the same amount were appropriated to provide adequate homes for the large mass of low-income workers who are now compelled to live in substandard houses.

Housing experts say that modest houses can be constructed for $3,000 each. At this price, the $1,167,000,000 authorized for the big navy would provide 379,000 houses, capable of furnishing accommodations for 1,895,000 persons at five to the family. An addition of this size to our housing would materially aid in solving the problem of homes at reasonable prices or rentals for many thousands of workers in the low-income groups. This point is worth considering when members of Congress raise objections to adequate Federal funds to assist in solving the housing problem on the ground that we cannot afford to make the necessary appropriations—objections that are never raised when the question of making large appropriations for the Navy are being considered.

The Church and Child Labor

The Southern Baptist Convention at its recent meeting in Richmond, Va., adopted a resolution of its Social Service Commission recognizing the principle of collective bargaining by workers and urging arbitration as a method of settling differences.

Another commission resolution adopted by the convention approved child labor legislation by States, but opposed the Child Labor Amendment to the Federal Constitution, which has already been ratified by twenty-four of the thirty-six State legislatures required to make it a part of the Nation's fundamental law. This is the States whose legislatures have persistently voted against the amendment.

It is regrettable that the Southern Baptist Convention after approving collective bargaining, which is the basic principle of the American Federation of Labor and other labor unions, should have taken this action. Unity with the reactionary forces in our industrial life who desire to perpetuate the evils of child labor, especially by blocking the approval of the hours and the Child Labor Amendment, which is the only method by which children in every State can be protected from the greed of profit mongers who care nothing about the conditions under which children work so long as the profit wheels of industry so long as additional gain is extracted from this unholy and un-American policy.

The statement issued by the action of the Baptist Convention, many other religious groups have been unfaltering in their support of the Child Labor Amendment as fundamental in the movement to prevent the employment of children for profit in industry and commerce.

Wage-Hour Law Will Benefit Thousands Of Women Workers, Miss Anderson Says

Uniform National Work Standards Applicable to All Toilers, Without Sex Distinction, Visioned as Magna Charta For Women Who Work For Their Living.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The long-deserved and long-delayed benefits which women who work for a living will receive under the provisions of the Federal Wage and Hour Bill, already passed by the House of Representatives and sent to the Senate, were emphasized in a statement favoring the bill by Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor.

Pointing out that the proposed legislation was of special importance for many thousands of women employes in various industries who are now compelled to accept substandard wages in order to live, Miss Anderson expressed particular satisfaction at the fact that the bill does not differentiate between men and women employes.

"Women will be the first to be affected by a Federal wage-hour bill," Miss Anderson stated. "The present wage-hour bill, establishing a minimum-wage rate of 25 cents an hour during the first year after enactment, graduated up to 40 cents an hour after the third year, strikes at the low-pay industries in which women usually predominate.

Magna Charta For Women Workers

"Twenty-five cents an hour, low as it is, is more than has resulted in generally low wage rates in the industries which employ more women than men," Miss Anderson said. These industries include the clothing, cigars and tobacco, candy, and knitting and silk mills.

Wages are also low in cotton textiles and in the laundry industry, she said. Industries in which women make up a large part of the labor force.

"These are industries in which a Federal wage-hour law standard would have the greatest effect," Miss Anderson said.

She cited figures from Women's Bureau surveys made in 1936 and 1937, showing that in 32 cities and towns in 15 territories throughout the country average weekly earnings of women workers ranged from $9.99 in work shirts to $15.69 in neckwear. In most branches of the industry average earnings were no more than $14.

"Women factory workers had average earnings of only $11 to $13 a week in Texas, Kentucky, Utah, and West Virginia. In Texas median earnings of women factory workers ranged from $6.80 to $13.05 a week in various industries studied. Laundry workers received even less; three-fourths of earnings ranged from $5.65 to $11.59 in the group of States surveyed.

"In some cases women are working for these pittances in order to piece out the low wages of husbands, fathers, brothers, or sons," Miss Anderson said. "Other women are trying to support themselves and their families on a few dollars a week. They are suffering now, but in the future they will suffer from the slow destruction of its productive forces.

Taxpayers Should Support Bill

"The taxpayers of the nation should recognize that they have a stake in wage-hour legislation because in the end they will have to pay the difference between low wages and the cost of living. In New York City alone there were nearly 7,000 women in one month who were receiving relief to supplement inadequate earnings. Reports from other sections of the country show that the total of full-time workers being given relief grows when their earnings are refused to pay them enough to live on. If the taxpayers do not insist on a difference in relief funds they will pay it in increased costs for institutional care and other services. We take care of the persons broken or warped in body, mind, or morale through lack of the essentials of healthful living.

Federal Law Held Necessary to Protect Working Women

"To insure a living wage Federal legislation is necessary. After years of effort by women and legal protection of working conditions through State laws, half the States have no minimum-wage laws for women and the low-wage laws are limited to 48 hours or less in certain industry or occupations in more than half the States. In the present period of economic stress we can not wait for the other 24 or 25 States to wake up to the need for legal protection of labor standards. Recent wage cuts, lay-offs, and attempts to throw married women out of jobs show that we must act quickly to protect wage-earners, especially women and children, from complete collapse of labor standards.

State Laws Required For Local Industries

"State regulation of wages and hours will still be necessary in local industries, such as laundries, restaurants, and stores, but we must have Federal minimum standards for manufacturing and other interstate industries. Only by uniform nationwide standards can we stop the flight of industry from high standard sections to low standard ones, to stop the replacement of men by women at lower wages, and to stop the further lowering of women's wages, already much below decent living levels."

Interstate Agreement on Job Insurance Aids Workers Who Move From State to State

Pact Enables Itinerant Workers to Collect Unemployment Benefits in States Where They Lose Their Jobs.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Under a plan just adopted by 36 States, the worker who goes from a job in one State to work in another State—or in several other States—may draw any out-of-work benefits he has earned in any State by filing his claim in the State where he loses his job. He need not go back to each State where he worked in order to establish his claim.

This announcement, issued by the Social Security Board, explains that the 36 States that have agreed on this plan for interstate benefits have set up the machinery to put it into effect. The agreement was worked out by the Interstate Conference of Unemployment Compensation Agencies, which was organized to consider the interstate problems that arise in administering unemployment insurance laws.

New Plan Explained

To workers this agreement will mean, for example, something like this:

A man on an itinerant job in Alabama, say, may go to another job in Maryland, and then to a third job in Pennsylvania. While he is in Pennsylvania he is laid off. If he has the necessary wage credits in Alabama and in Maryland to make him eligible for out-of-work benefits under the law of each of those States, the Pennsylvania unemployment Insurance agency will handle his claim with the other "links" States after first paying whatever may be due him under the Pennsylvania law. By filing the claim with the agency that has claim at the nearest State employment office in Pennsylvania, the worker will not be lost his job. Even if no benefits are due him from Pennsylvania, the claim will be handled for him by the Pennsylvania unemployment insurance agency.

Without the interstate agreement, the Social Security Board explains, this man would have had to go back to Alabama and then to Maryland, to collect any benefits due him in those States. Under the agreement, he will have to meet the requirements of each State law—as to waiting period, for example—but he need not forfeit any earned benefits or incur any expense because of the distance of his last job from the others.

Even where distances between States are short, as in New England, and neighboring cities are often across State lines, some expense to the unemployed worker is saved by this plan, since he will not have to travel about.

Applies to "Multi-State" Workers

The workers to whom this agreement applies, the Social Security Board points out, are those which are classed by the unemployment compensation agencies as "multi-State" workers. The does not include workers who live in one State and work in another—"commuting" from Jersey City to New York, for example, or from Camden to Philadelphia, or from East St. Louis to St. Louis. This "multi-State" agreement is for those whose jobs in the course of a year take them into more than one State.

Nor does this plan provide for a single "multi-State" agency. Workers still may not have wage credits enough in any one State but would have credits enough if they were combined to entitle him to benefits, were it possible to file his claim in each State.

States Using the Agreement

The following States, the board said, have thus far signified their willingness to laid out by the Interstate Conference of Unemployment Compensation Agencies: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

The members of the interstate committee responsible for the development of this plan are: Maurice F. McCarthy, California, Chairman; Clifford Walker, Georgia, Vice-Chairman; Russell Bauer, Wisconsin, Secretary; Orville S. Carpenter, Texas; J. Charles Crawley, Illinois; Ralph A. Hetzel, Pennsylvania; Harry K. Herwitz, New York; John A. Marshall, District of Columbia; Daniel McKenna, Pennsylvania; C. E. Rushmore, Indiana; Ralph Watkins, Missouri; and Arthur A. Sandusky, Wyoming.

Toy Project Planned By WPA in New York

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

New York, N. Y.—Lieut. Col. Brehon B. Somervell, Works Progress Administrator for New York City, announced a project for making simple toys and repairing donated toys and furniture, the articles to be distributed to needy families and accredited social agencies without cost.

WAR ON REDS IS URGED BY N. Y. LEGION HEAD

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

A firm war against Communists by all Americans was the keynote of an address by Jeremiah T. Cross, New York State Commander of the American Legion, before a recent luncheon of the New York State Society of Professional Engineers at the Hotel Commodore in New York City.

Obviously referring to Simon W. Gerson, leader of the Communist party, who is a confidential adviser to Manhattan Borough President Stanley M. Isaacs and to two municipal court justices, Mr. Cross said that until a few months ago he was one of those who said "let the Communists alone, they can't harmless," but now that "an experiment of a foreign ideology" is in the City Hall, "we are witnessing the cruel tentacles of a foreign organization are now reaching down into the council of the city it is time for believers in the American form of government to wake up.

He called on the 600 engineers present to "seize the reins of government for one" to see that subversive doctrines do not gain further, and asked that so long as the Legion existed it would fight to keep "alien doctrines proclaimed by the Constitution.

3,500 WOMEN SEEK 27 POLICE JOBS

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

New York, N. Y.—More than 2,500 young women of this city were eager to become policewomen with salaries of $2,000 a year. This was revealed in the eligible list, announced here first this type of police work. Of those passing the examination, only 250 were added to the eligible list, and from this list only 27 will be appointed, to anticipated vacancies in the Police Department in the immediate future. But the list will be kept open for examination that others will be needed. The women were all between the ages of 24 and 29.

The examinations were held as the result of the investigations of Thomas E. Dewey, now District Attorney of New York County, when he was special prosecutor investigating racketeering.

Mr. Dewey wanted a young woman who could get a job as a waitress, get in a racketeer club, but could not find any that were politically emotional and investigating services available to him. The present police force examination was designed to remedy this deficiency.

COST OF MASSACHUSETTS RELIEF GROWS RAPIDLY

Survey Reveals Rise of From 6 to 57 Million Dollars Per Year in Twelve Cities.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Boston, Mass.—The tremendous increase in the number of unemployed working men and women in Massachusetts during the last nine years is traced in the report of the Recent Survey completed by the New England Office of the Works Progress Administration.

The report said that for 12 representative Massachusetts cities the annual outlays for relief rose from $6,437,000 in 1929 to $57,481,000 in 1937. In 1929, the State contributed 5 per cent of these funds and city funds, but in 1937 more than half of the direct relief cost was paid by the Federal Government.

In Springfield, the per capita cost of relief was $1.74 in 1929 and $19.63 in 1937. In Boston the per capita cost in 1937 was $37.45.

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A. F. of L. Union Label and Industrial Exhibition Will Be Staged Every Year

President Green, Guided by Director-General Ornburn Through the Big Cincinnati Show Which Was Visited by Over 150,000 Persons, Was Profoundly Impressed With the Tremendous Importance of the Exhibition As An Effective Method to Promote a Larger Market for Products Made and Sold Therein. Hailed by the More Than Three and One-Half Million Members of A. F. of L. Unions; Several Cities Have Applied for Next Year's Exhibit.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The first American Federation of Labor Union Label and Industrial Exhibition, which ran from May 16 to May 21 in Cincinnati, proved such a success that it will be made an annual feature.

I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the A. F. of L. Union Label Trades Department, is now considering applications from several cities for next year's show. More than 150,000 persons visited the exhibit during the six days, Mr. Ornburn has estimated.

The high point of the Cincinnati exposition came May 20 with the visit of President William Green, Governor Martin L. Davey of Ohio, and Mayor James Garfield of Cincinnati.

All three participated in a speaking program that night in the Music Hall Auditorium which was crowded to the topmost gallery seats with 3,500 spectators. Many more thousands were turned away.

Governor Davey set the keynote of the meeting when he announced: "Ohio is an American Federation of Labor State."

President Green, in an extemporaneous talk, paid tribute to the exposition and its sponsors. Just before his appearance on the platform, Mr. Green delivered a fifteen minute address carried over a nation-wide hookup over the National Broadcasting System, in which he urged the American public to demand goods bearing the Union Label when making purchases.

President Green was deeply impressed by his tour of the exhibition during the afternoon. With Director General Ornburn acting as his guide, Mr. Green inspected each booth during his two hour visit.

Entering the north wing of the Cincinnati Music Hall first, Mr. Green passed beside the exhibit of the Racine Shoe Company which had on display an X-ray machine with a large sign saying "Do Your Shoes Fit?" Mr. Green measured his foot for the test and was told that his shoes fitted well.

Sweatshop Horrors Shown

The next exhibit that of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union. In one large booth the union displayed a typical sweatshop of the old days and right beside it a bright, new modern plant of the kind that has come into being with the development of union standards. The contrast between conditions under which dressmakers worked in open-union shop and now was extremely effective. In the evening the union had a style show with beautiful models displaying gowns made on the premises.

Union-Made House Exhibited

In the center of the north wing was erected a four room house constructed by the Building Trades Unions to show various types of their work. The model home was elaborately built, surrounded by a real grass lawn, flower beds and a picket fence.

Nearby, the Federal Housing Administration had an exhibit of model home plans. People in search of a home could con build with financial assistance from the Government.

Hats and Caps With Union Label

The United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union, displayed an interesting assortment of hats and caps in their booth.

Largest Cincinnati Hotels Unionized

The Building Service Employes International Union exhibit advertised the fact that the five largest hotels in Cincinnati have been unionized.

Daily Newspaper Published

Under the supervision of the Allied Printing Trades Council of Cincinnati a daily newspaper, called the "Exhibition News", was printed daily on the premises, and distributed, still hot from the presses, to visitors.

Union-Made Wallpaper

Samples of wall paper of various types, were displayed in the booth of the United Wall Paper Craftsmen and Workers of North America.

Labor Department Exhibit

The exploitation of women under the industrial home work system was graphically portrayed by the exhibit of the U. S. Department of Labor.

Union Beer (in Pictures)

The United States Brewers Association and the Brewery Workers International Union had adjacent booths with a plentiful display of foaming beer—but all in pictures. However, the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, Stablemen and Helpers, located right across the aisle, came to the rescue of President Green's thirsting party by distributing cold drinks. The union also presented to President Green a box of fruit contributed by Gentile Brothers of Cincinnati.

Tobacco Products and Leather Goods

Union-made cigarettes, cigars and other tobacco products were displayed by the Cigarmakers International Union, and the Tobacco Workers International Union, the Brown and Williamson Co. and the John Finzer Tobacco Co.

The International Pocketbook and Leather Workers were on hand with leather goods display of every description.

The Chronicle Exhibit

On the way to the South Hall, Posident Green's party stopped in the lobby at the exhibit of The Chronicle, published by the Central Labor Council of Cincinnati, which devoted most of its current issue to the exhibition.

Electrical Appliances

In the South Hall, the first exhibit was that of the Crosley Company, which displayed union-made radios, refrigerators and other electrical appliances. Mr. Ornburn informed President Green that the Crosley Company had afforded the Exhibition's sponsors unlimited time on local radio stations to help make the A. F. of L. Union Label and Industrial Exhibition a success.

A. F. of L. Exhibit

The American Federation of Labor's own exhibit was then inspected by Mr. Green. Simple but impressive, it consisted of a blue background on which appears in the foreground with an illuminated sunburst carrying the seal of the American Federation of Labor in the center with portraits of President Green and Secretary-Treasurer Morrison on each side.

Flour Products (including Waffles)

Mr. Green paused at the booth of General Mills, Inc., manufacturers of flour products, where waffles were served to visitors every hour, free of charge. Mr. Green sampled the waffles and said they were delicious.

Gr- Gets Union-Made China Set

The- he came to the large exhibit of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters, where union members showed visitors how dishes and pottery are made. The union presented to Mr. Green a 200-piece set of Warwick china.

Union-Made Pastries Served

A. A. Myrup, General Secretary-Treasurer of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union, personally welcomed Mr. Green to the union's exhibit, which was one of the most popular in the place, especially with women visitors. Here union bakers prepared delicious cakes and pastries for the union confectioners displayed to visitors their almost incredible skill in decorating cakes which are then baked on the premises in a modern oven.

Boy Scouts with Union-Made Uniforms

The Boy Scouts of America displayed their activities in a special booth. Mr. Ornburn reported to President Green that all Boy Scout uniforms are now union-made, carrying the label of the United Garments Workers. That union also had an exhibit showing clothing made by union workers.

F. O. Department Installed Substation

The Post Office Department set up a sub-station in the South Hall, and besides it the International Envelope Corporation showed how Government stamped envelopes are made with the union label.

Free Samples of Breakfast Foods

The Kellogg Company exhibit of breakfast foods also was popular, especially as free samples were given out to the children.

Labor Press Booth

At the Labor Press booth, sample copies of labor papers from every part of the United States were distributed free of charge.

Union Carpenters' Apprentices Exhibit

One of the interesting exhibits for boys of High School age was that of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, in its display of small scale models of frame house construction.

A. F. of L. Union Coal

President Green stopped and had his picture taken in front of a truck loaded with slabs of coal mined by the International Union, Progressive Mine Workers of America, recently chartered international union in the Federation.

The foregoing are only a few of the exceptional exhibits at the Exposition. The display was so vast and interesting that thousands of visitors made several trips to the Music Hall, so as not to miss anything.

Maritime Association Award Given to Ryan

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

New York, N. Y.—The National Maritime Association, at its annual membership meeting in the Union House steps here to honor Americans who died at sea in the last year, made Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, the recipient of the General Nolan-Admiral Stirling American Merchant Marine Achievement Trophy for outstanding service to American shipping. The presentation of the award was made by Rear Adm. Lyle W. Reed, chairman of the association.

TEACH PATRIOTISM, WAR CHIEF TELLS GUARDSMEN

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Boston, Mass.—It is the duty of National Guardsmen to take the leadership in guiding America's youth along the path of old-fashioned patriotism," Secretary of War Woodring declared in an address at the seventy-fifth anniversary of the 101st Infantry here.

"Your service," he said, "has made you immune to the agency of those who scoff at sacrifice. You accord to every one, even the agitator, the right of free speech, but you cannot permit any unpatriotic challenge to go unanswered.

"If properly informed, the American public is almost certain to be right. The remedy for subversive agitation is education, not oppression."